United Nations A/55/L.67

General Assembly

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13 December 2000

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 27
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Togo: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,[1]

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and the agreement on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,[2] as well as all its resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, including resolution 54/94 of 8 December 1999,

Taking note of the declarations and decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth ordinary session, held at Lomé from 10 to 12 July 2000,[3] in particular the decision relating to the adoption of the Constitutive Act of the African Union and the declaration on the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa,

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity in the peace and security, political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Acknowledging the contribution of the United Nations Liaison Office in strengthening coordination and cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations since its establishment at Addis Ababa in April 1998,

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[1] A/55/498.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 548, No. 614 (Part II).
[3] See A/55/286, annex II.

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Emphasizing the importance of the effective implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[4] and welcoming in this regard the commitments of Member States to respond to the special needs of Africa,

Noting the efforts being made by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and the need to accelerate the process of implementation of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,[5]

Noting also the progress made by the Organization of African Unity in developing the capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, including through the assistance of the United Nations and the international community,

Stressing the urgent need to address the plight of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa, and noting in this context the efforts made to implement the recommendations of the Organization of African Unity Minister Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Africa held at Khartoum on 13 and 14 December 1998, as well as the endorsement by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its seventy-second session of the Comprehensive Implementation Plan adopted at the special meeting of governmental and non-governmental technical experts organized by the Organization of African Unity and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at Conakry from 27 to 29 March 2000,

Recognizing the importance of developing and maintaining a culture of peace, tolerance and harmonious relationships based on the promotion of economic development, democratic principles, good governance, the rule of law, human rights, social justice and international cooperation,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Liaison Office with the Organization of African Unity;

3. *Welcomes* the continuing participation in and constructive contribution of the Organization of African Unity to the work of the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies, and calls upon the two organizations to enhance the involvement of the Organization of African Unity in all United Nations activities concerning Africa;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to closely involve the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, especially those that relate to meeting the special needs of Africa;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations of the annual meeting of the two organizations held at Addis Ababa on 10 and 11 April 2000, in particular those relating to priority programmes of the Organization of African Unity as specified in section III of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

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[4] Resolution 55/2.

[5] A/46/651.

6. *Requests* the United Nations to intensify its assistance to the Organization of African Unity in strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in Africa, in particular in the following areas:

(a) Development of its early warning system;

(b) Technical assistance and training of civilian and military personnel, including a staff exchange programme;

(c) Exchange and coordination of information, including between the early warning systems of the two organizations;

(d) Logistical support, including in the area of mine clearance;

(e) Mobilization of financial support, including through the trust funds of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Urges* the United Nations to encourage donor countries, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to contribute to adequate funding, training and logistical support for African countries in their efforts to enhance their peacekeeping capabilities, with a view to enabling those countries to participate actively in peacekeeping operations within the framework of the United Nations;

8. *Requests* the agencies of the United Nations system working in Africa to include in their programmes at the national, subregional and regional levels activities to support African countries in their efforts to enhance regional economic cooperation and integration;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations agencies to intensify the coordination of their regional programmes in Africa to ensure the effective harmonization of their programmes with those of the African regional and subregional economic organizations and contribute to creating a positive environment for economic development and investment;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to support and enhance the capacity of African countries to take advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization and to overcome the challenges it poses, as a means of ensuring sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations to actively support the efforts of the Organization of African Unity in urging the donor community and, where appropriate, multilateral institutions to strive to meet the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to implement the enhanced programme of debt relief for the heavily indebted poor countries without further delay, and to achieve the goal of securing debt relief in a comprehensive and effective manner in favour of African countries;

12. *Calls upon* all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide additional assistance to the Organization of African Unity and those Governments in Africa concerned with the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

13. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the effective and equitable representation of African men and women at

senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field of operations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 30
Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including measures and recommendations agreed upon at its mid-term review

Madagascar: draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

The General Assembly,

Having considered the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, and its addendum on mobilization of additional resources for African development,[1]

Recalling its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, its resolution 48/214 of 23 December 1993, 49/142 of 23 December 1994, 53/90 of 7 December 1998 on the implementation of the New Agenda, as well as its resolution 51/32 of 6 December 1996 on the mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda,

Mindful of the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly in 1998[2] and its resolution 54/234 of 22 December 1999 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as the recommendations of the Open-ended ad hoc Working Group established by the General Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations contained in that report,[3]

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[1] A/55/350 and Add.1.

[2] A/52/871-S/1998/318. See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1998*, document S/1998/318.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/55/45).

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Recalling that, while the primary responsibility for the development of Africa remains with African countries, the international community has a stake in it and in supporting the efforts of those countries in that regard,

Welcoming recent efforts and initiatives of the United Nations on Africa, in particular, the meeting of the Security Council on human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in Africa held in January 2000, section VII of the Millennium Declaration[4] on meeting the special needs of Africa, the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council to be held in July 2001, as well as other events on development that will address issues of particular importance for Africa, such as the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries to be hosted by the European Union at Brussels in May 2001, the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS scheduled for June 2001, the high-level intergovernmental event on financing for development and the ten-year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Welcoming also the strong partnership between European Union and African countries through the Cairo Declaration and Plan of Action,[5] as well as the Cotonou Agreement, with its financial commitments, between the members of the European Union and African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, which is mainly composed of African countries,

Welcoming further the support by the international community, including the Beijing Declaration and Programme for China-Africa Cooperation in Economic and Social Development adopted by the China-Africa Cooperation Forum, the United States of America-Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, as well as the Ministerial Conference of the Tokyo International Conference on Africa and Development on the follow-up of the implementation of the Tokyo Agenda for Action, scheduled for 2001 or early 2002,

Taking note with great concern of the debt burden of many African countries, as debt servicing continues to drain the limited resources for development,

Reaffirming the need for the integration of African countries into the international trading system by highlighting the importance of creating, at the national and international levels, an environment that is conducive to attracting foreign direct investment and promoting international trade as engines of growth and development,

Expressing its concern at the overall declining trends of resource flows to Africa, in particular the low levels of foreign direct investment, official development assistance, which have seriously constrained, among other things, the timely implementation of the New Agenda,

Recognizing the crucial need for a substantial increase in financial resource flows to Africa to support the implementation of development activities of African countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the New Agenda and its addendum on the

[4] Resolution 55/2.

[5] A/54/855-E/2000/44.

mobilization of additional resources for African development,[1] a study on overall resources flows to Africa;

2. *Recognizes* and calls for further broadening and strengthening of efforts by many African countries to enhance progress in areas covering economic reforms, including the putting in place of sound macroeconomic policies; promotion of the private sector; enhancement of the democratization process and strengthening of civil society and participatory, transparent, accountable governance and the rule of law, as well as increased attention to the human dimension, especially education, gender, population, health and south-south cooperation;

3. *Expresses its grave concern* at the limited progress in many other areas, such as poverty eradication, prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and, in particular, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, combating drought and desertification, agriculture and food production, food security, infrastructural development, institutional capacity for regional cooperation and integration, environment and development and conflict prevention, management and resolution;

4. *Urges* the implementation of the enhanced programme of debt relief to heavily indebted poor countries without delay and the cancellation of all the official bilateral debt of those countries in the context of poverty eradication in return for their making a demonstrable commitment to poverty reduction as part of their overall development strategy, and requests the support of the international community for debt relief for African countries in a comprehensive and effective manner;

5. *Stresses* the urgent need to facilitate the full integration of African countries into the world economy and, in this context, calls for continued efforts to enhance market access for products of export interest to African economies and support for the efforts at diversification and building of supply capacity and, in this regard, welcomes the efforts of the European Union and the United States, in particular through the European Union-African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States Cotonou Agreement and the United States-Africa Growth and Opportunity Act;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the developed countries that have agreed to and have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, and calls upon the developed countries that have not yet done so to strengthen their efforts to achieve, as soon as possible, the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance, taking into account the special development needs of the least developed countries in Africa;

7. *Urges* all States, international financial institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, multilateral organizations and development funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to pursue with renewed vigour and as a matter of urgency, the realization of the goals and objectives embodied in the New Agenda;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, as well as other multilateral and bilateral development cooperation institutions, including international financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations, to ensure that development assistance activities in Africa are carried out in a more coordinated manner for

greater efficiency, impact and tangible results under the leadership of recipient countries;

9. *Reiterates* its resolution 51/32, recognizing the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa as an implementing arm of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa and notes with satisfaction the progress achieved so far, and invites the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen this mechanism with a view to enabling it to advance coordination and harmonization of initiatives among development actors in Africa and, in this regard, stresses the importance of establishing an integrated United Nations approach to Africa;

10. *Reaffirms* its decision in its resolution 51/32 to conduct in 2002 the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda in line with the provisions of paragraph 43 (e) of the annex to resolution 46/151;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General to encourage the closer involvement of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and beyond, including the conduct of the final review of the implementation of the New Agenda in 2002;

12. *Stresses* the importance, in preparation of the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa, of an independent and high-level quality evaluation;

13. *Reiterates* in this regard the importance of establishing a set of performance indicators to measure the progress made in the implementation of the New Agenda;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account these indicators, to submit an independent and objective evaluation of the New Agenda to the General Assembly not later than 31 May 2002;

15. *Reaffirms* its decision reflected in resolution 54/234 to consider at its fifty-sixth session the modalities for undertaking the final review and appraisal of the New Agenda, taking into account the mid-term review of the New Agenda, agreed conclusions 1999/2 and decision 1999/270 adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999,[6] and section VII of the Millennium Declaration.

[6] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/54/3/Rev.1).

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 29
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe,[1] signed on 26 May 1993, as well as its resolutions on cooperation between the two organizations,

Recalling also the principles embodied in the Helsinki Final Act and in the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki Summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[2]

Acknowledging the increasing contribution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security in its region through activities in early warning and preventive diplomacy, including through the activities of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as arms control and disarmament,

Recalling the Charter for European Security adopted at the Istanbul Summit in November 1999, which reaffirms the Organization for Security and Cooperation in

[1] See A/48/185, annex II.

[2] See A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992*, document S/24370.

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Europe as a primary organization for the peaceful settlement of disputes within its region and as a key instrument for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation,

Recalling also the special ties between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation, as well as between that organization and the Asian Partners for Cooperation, Japan and the Republic of Korea, which have been further enhanced in 2000,

Underlining the continued importance of enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the further improvement of cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and its agencies and the organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including at the level of activities in the field;

3. *Welcomes*, in this context, the participation of the Deputy Secretary-General in the meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was held in Vienna in November 2000, and the participation of high-level United Nations representatives in meetings of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

4. *Encourages* further efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to foster security and stability in its region through early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, as well as through continued promotion of democracy, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Encourages* the intention of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to create an environment where the dignity, well-being, safety and human rights of all people are ensured;

6. *Welcomes* the documents of the Vienna Ministerial Council on enhancing the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to combat trafficking in human beings and on the illicit trafficking in, and the destabilizing accumulation and uncontrolled spread of, small arms and light weapons;

7. *Welcomes also* the continued close cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

8. *Welcomes further* the admission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on 10 November 2000 after the vivid demonstration of the commitment of the people of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to democracy, and commends the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its commitment to the principles and standards of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and its readiness to cooperate with European institutions and with its neighbours offering new perspectives for peace and prosperity in South-Eastern Europe;

[3] A/55/98.

9. *Notes with appreciation* the readiness of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to assist the Yugoslav people to this end and the preparedness of the Yugoslav Government to have a presence of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the country, and welcomes the steps undertaken by the Yugoslav Government to ensure an early amnesty for all political prisoners;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contribution by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in implementing Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, including the establishment, pursuant to that resolution, of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Mission in Kosovo as an essential part of the broader United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, responsible for institution-building, including the training of a new Kosovo police service, judicial personnel and civil administrators, the development of free media, democratization and governance, the organization and supervision of elections and the monitoring, protection and promotion of human rights, in cooperation with, inter alia, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and stresses the commitment of the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the full implementation of resolution 1244 (1999);

11. *Commends* the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for its substantial role in the preparation and organization of the local elections in Kosovo in view of the consolidation of stability and prosperity in Kosovo on the basis of substantial autonomy, respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pending final settlement in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999);

12. *Welcomes* the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina,[4] in particular in the fields of human rights and judicial and police reform, and commends the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for its substantial role in the preparation and organization of elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

13. *Underlines* the importance of regional cooperation as a means of fostering good-neighbourly relations, stability and economic development, welcomes the implementation of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe as an important long-term and comprehensive initiative to promote good-neighbourly relations, stability and economic development, and welcomes also the commitment of participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to contribute further to the goals of the Stability Pact;

14. *Welcomes* the work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in assisting in the implementation of articles II and IV of annex 1-B of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialled at

[4] A/50/790-S/1995/999.

Dayton, United States of America, on 21 November 1995,[5] and its contribution to the creation of a framework for peace and stability in South-Eastern Europe;

15. *Welcomes*, in view of lack of progress in the peace process of the Nagorny-Karabakh conflict, the intention of the Co-Chairmen of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Minsk Group and the Personal Representative of the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to intensity their efforts in fulfilling their mandates and to further an atmosphere of mutual trust between all parties to the conflict, welcomes the direct dialogue between the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia, and encourages them to continue their efforts in working with the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group to expedite agreements that would serve as a basis for the resumption of full-scale negotiations within the Group;

16. *Stresses the importance* that all parties do their utmost to ensure that the ceasefire along the line of contact is strictly observed until a comprehensive agreement resolving the conflict is signed, and commends the efforts taken by the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group since the Istanbul Summit to diminish tensions in the region and to prepare, in coordination with the United Nations and other international agencies, support measures that would facilitate the implementation of a political settlement;

17. *Welcomes* efforts undertaken in 2000 to strengthen cooperation between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations in Georgia, and, with regard to Abkhazia, Georgia, welcomes the completion of the Joint Assessment Mission to the Gali district in November 2000 to evaluate conditions for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their former places of permanent residence;

18. *Further supports* the efforts of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at achieving a settlement of the problems in the Transdniestrian region of the Republic of Moldova, recalls the commitment by the Russian Federation to complete the withdrawal of the Russian forces from the territory of the Republic of Moldova by the end of 2002, as agreed at the Istanbul Summit, and welcomes the willingness of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe together with the Republic of Moldova to facilitate this process, within their respective abilities, by the agreed deadline;

19. *Welcomes* the establishment of an enhanced dialogue of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe with the Central Asian participating States and the readiness of that organization to contribute, inter alia, together with the United Nations, to strengthening cooperation in the region, as well as the commitment of that organization to promote democratic institutions and assist the Central Asian countries in addressing security issues, the problem of organized crime and economic and environmental concerns, and takes note in this respect of the International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia, held in Tashkent on 19 and 20 October 2000, which was organized jointly by the Chair of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention with the assistance of the Government of Uzbekistan;

[5] S/1995/999.

20. *Welcomes* the in-depth discussions on cooperation of the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe with regard to interaction and complementarity of rapid response mechanisms at the Ministerial Council held in Vienna, and requests the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

21. *Welcomes* the fact that Thailand has become a new Partner for Cooperation of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/55/L.69/Add.1

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 29
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Monaco, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and **Yugoslavia**

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 29
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Azerbaijan: amendment to draft resolution A/55/L.69

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

After operative paragraph 14, insert a new operative paragraph, reading:

Fully supports the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this regard;

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 173
Towards global partnerships

Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Towards global partnerships

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, in the promotion of partnerships in the context of globalization,

Underlining the intergovernmental nature of the United Nations,

Recalling the priorities and objectives formulated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] particularly in regard to developing strong partnerships in pursuit of development and poverty eradication,

Stressing that efforts to meet the challenges of globalization could benefit from enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector, in order to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all,

Taking into account ideas expressed in the report of the Secretary-General[2] entitled "We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the twenty-first century" of 27 March 2000 with regard to enhanced cooperation with the private sector,

1. *Stresses* the need for Member States to further discuss partnerships and consider, in appropriate intergovernmental consultations, ways and means to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, inter alia, from the developing countries, to give them greater opportunities to contribute to the realization of the Organization's goals and programmes;

[1] Resolution 55/2.
[2] A/54/2000.

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2. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this regard to seek the views of all Member States on ways and means to enhance the cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General also to seek the views of relevant partners, in particular the private sector, on how to enhance their cooperation with the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on this matter containing a compilation of views of Member States, views of other relevant partners, and his recommendations in this regard, for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Towards global partnerships".